"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3 .- All the Spanish fleet destroyed but one, and they are close after her. Spanish ran their ships close to shore, set them on fire, and then they ALLER, Signal Officer." exploded.

The following is in response to a tele gram sent by the Secretary of War asking Gen. Shafter why he did not communicate with the Department more frequently:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, CUBA, July 3 .- Did not tele graph as I was too busy looking after things that had to be attended to at once, and did not wish to send any news that was not fully confirmed. The Spanish fleet left the harbor this morning and is reported practically destroyed. I demanded surrender of the city at 10 o'clock to-day, but at this hour, 4:30 P. M., no reply had been received. Perfect quiet along the line. Situation has been precarious on account of difficulties of supplying the command with food and the tremendous fighting qualities shown by the enemy from his almost impregnable position.

"SHAPTER, Major-General."

Just before midnight a despatch was received by Gen. Miles from Lieut.-Col. Arthur Wagner of the Military Information Bureau, who is now with Shafter's army. The despatch stated that Gen. Pando, who was believed to have reached Santiago with reinforcements for the Spanish had not yet formed a junction with Linares's forces. The message also gave the eratifying information that Pando's force consists of only 5,000 men, instead of 6,000 to 10,000 as heretofore believed. Lieut. Col. Wagner says that Gen. Garcia was between Pando and the city and that he was successfully preventing the further approach of the Spanish reinforcements.

CERVERA'S FLEET THAT IS NO MORE. The Fine War Vessels Admiral Sampson Destroyed at Santiago.

Admiral Corvera's squadron of armored eruisers and torpedo boot destroyers-the squadron Spain could most formidable assemble before the outbreak of war, comprising the finest ships of the Spanish navy-sailed from the mother country a few days before President McKinley cabled to Minister Woodford at Madrid his Cuban Cervera sailed ostensibly on peaceful mission, but there was no doubt that the intention of the Spanish Govern ment was to make a naval demonstration to impress upon the American Government Spain's preparedness for war, and, at the same time, to have all the available naval fighting force of the monarchy as near as possible to Cuba when war was declared.

Cervera's squadron was made up of four armored crulsers, three torpedo boat destroyers, and several other vessels when he left Spain. The most formidable vessels were the four armored cruisers, fine examples of the armored cruiser type. They were the Almirante Oquendo, the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon. The first three were sister ships, built at Bilboa, Spain, and launched in 1890 and 1891. Their cost was

given as \$3,000,000 each. These cruisers were 7,000 ton ships, some what larger than the battleship Maine. Their water-line length was 340 feet, beam 65 feet, maximum draught 21 feet 6 inches, indicated horse power 13,000, and speed 20 knots. This speed they attained in their trial speeds, but when inefficient Spanish engineers took hold of them they could not develop any such speed tons and their complement 500 men each.

Heavy armor protected the machinery of the eruisers. They had steel water-line belts 315 feet long, 5% feet broad and from 10 to 12 inches thick. The two turrets on each ship were constructed of 9-inch steel. The gun poattions of the broadsides guns were protected by armor 10% inches thick, and the deck plating was 3 inches thick. In armor, these ships were far superior to our armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn. 'The Brooklyn's thickest gun positions the thickest is eight inches. This trio of cruisers carried heavy arma-

ments. In turrets, forward and aft, each ship mounted 11-inch breech-loading rifles. addition, each mounted ten 5%-inch The Oquendo and Maria Teresa 5%-inch guns were Hontoria guns, but Vizcaya had rapid-fire guns. ship carried a number of small guns, and was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Spain had trouble in buying torpedoes before the war opened-the country has no facilities for making torpedoes-and it is doubtful if the ships in Cuba harbor were adequately equipped with torpedoes.

ships in the Spanish Navy. She was built at Seatri Potente by the Italian Government and launched in 1896. Her name was then the Giuseppe Garibaldi II., replacing a previous ship by that name. Spain paid several million dollars for her and named her the Cristobal Colon, in memory of the cruiser by that name, lost near Cape San Antonio, Cuba, in October, 1895. She was a 6.840ton ship, 388 feet on the water line, 59 feet 8 inches beam, and 24 feet draught. Her indieated horse-power was 14,000, her trial speed 20 knots, maximum coal supply 1,000 tons, and complement 450 men.

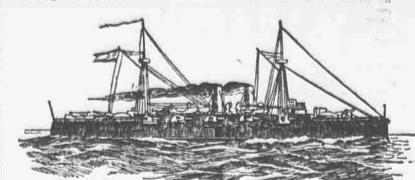
The Cristobal Colon's armament consisted of two 10-inch turretted guns, ten 6-inch rapid fire guns, and six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2-inch, ten 1.4 inch and two machine guns. She also carried four torpedo tubes. Her armor consisted of a six-inch water-line belt, six inches on the gun positions and a 1%-inch deck. The heavy armor was of Harveyized steel.

The torpedo boat destroyers were fine Clydeank boats-the Furor and Terror, launched in 1896, and the Pluton, launched last year. The first two were capable of developing the re-markable speed of 28 knots an hour, Pluton was credited with 30 knots. No boats in the American Navy now in commission approached them in speed. The Furor's and Terror's principal dimensions were: Length, 220 feet; beam, 22 feet; draught, 5.6 feet; displacement, 300 tons; coal capacity, 100 tons; complement, 67 men; armament, two 12-pounders, two six-pounders, and two 1-pounders. The Pluton was a larger boat, registering 400 tons and having an in horse-power of 7,500, 1,500 greater than the others.

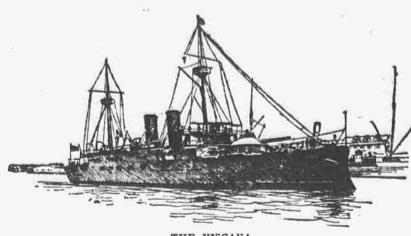
Cervera sailed straight for the Cape Verde Telands, putting in at St. Vincent. On the way destroyers had a rough time of it. They had to be coaled at sea from the cruisers When they reached the Cape Verde Islands repairs had to be made. While Cervera was there he was in cable communication with Madrid, and learned of the declaration of war.

On April 20 he sailed from St. Vincent. What his purpose was no one in this country knew, and opinion was divided as to whether he had as le home or had started for Ame 'oa.

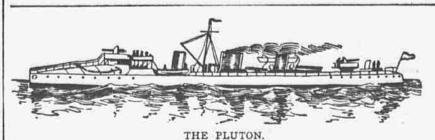
DESTROYED **CERVERA'S** 



INFANTA MARIA TERESA.



THE VISCAYA.



ALMIRANTE COUENDO.

A few days after his sailing from St. Vincent a despatch came from the American Embassy in London that Cervera had returned to Cadiz two days later came word from the French island of Martinique, in the West Indies, of the arrival there of Cervera. United States Consul Darte at St. Pierre notified the State Department of Cervera's arrival there, and made a protest against allowing the enemy's ships to coal there. The French Government assured the United States that neutrality would be observed.

The Harvard and St. Louis had been scouting about the Leeward and Windward islands for days, on the lookout for Cervera. It was thought for awhile that Cervera had gone in search of the battleship Oregon, which was making a record-breaking trip from Francisco to Key West. The Harvard dropped in at St. Pierre, just in time to hear that Cevera had sailed to the westward, leaving the Terror behind for repairs. The destroyers' English engineers had deserted her leaving her delicate machinery be looked after by inefficient Spaniards.

Cervera was badly in need of coal; his machinery needed repairs. He ran across the Caribbean Sea and put in at the Dutch port of Willenstad, in the island of Curaçoa. Our Consul kept the fleet from entering the harbor, and all the coal Corvera could get there was 300 tons of slack coal, condemned by the Dutch Government, and so poor that it had been there two years without a purchaser. Cervera spent \$16,000 for coal and provisions. All the ships' bottoms were very foul, and the Vizcaya was in a bad way. Cervera was expected to make a dash for Ha-

vana or some southern Cuban port. Commodore Schley's flying squadron was ordered to meet the enemy. Scout ships secured the southern coast of Cuba. The St. Louis cut cables at Santiago de Cuba the day before Cervera arrived there. He slipped into the well-defended harbor without being seen by any of the American ships. A few days later Commodore Schley appeared off the harbor and bottled up" the enemy. Sampson joined him a short time after, and the collier Merrimac was taken into the channel by Ensign Hobson, a staff officer, and a picked crew, and blown up and sunk in the narrowest part of the channel Cervera was caught like a rat in a trap.

Admiral Villaiim commanded the torpedo division of the squadron. The Terror sailed from Fort de France for San Juan, arriving at the latter port a few days after the bombard ment by Sampson's fleet.

She ventured out with the Isabella II. the other day and engaged the St. Paul. The American scout drove the Spaniards back into the harbor. Gunner Hartman sent a 5-inch shell into the engine room of the Terror, killing several men and disabling the boat. She was beached in a sinking condition

JOY IN WASHINGTON.

How the News of the Destruction of Cervern's Ships Was Received in the White House. Washington, July 3.—The gloom that hung over Washington to-day, and particularly that circle of notables known as official Washington, was dispelled late this evening by the receipt of information that made those who heard it first fairly jump and clap their hands for joy. This morning Gen. Shafter had telegraphed that he needed reinforcements and could not take Santiago until they came.

To-night be sent word that he had demanded the surrender of the city and expected that the enemy would comply with the demand. As if this were not enough good news for one night. the glorious tidings came over the wires from Playa del Este that the Spanish fleet, whose destruction was the motive of sending an army corps to the Cuban city, had been annihilated For several hours President McKinley kept this unexpected news from the public, but just at midnight, when the Fourth of July patriots were celebrating the National anniversary.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the officials of the Administration were a very blue lot indeed. They admitted to-night, when the cheering

the President gave permission that the

despatches should be furnished to the

news came from Playa del Este that Cervera' ships had been destroyed and Shafter apparently had Santiago at his mercy, that the early despatches from Shafter were more discourage ing than was generally supposed.

At 8 o'clock an encouraging despatch from Gen. Shafter came to the War Department. All the officials cheered up wonderfully when they read it. To-night it is impossible to ascertain what that message contained, or whether it was included in the statements furnished the newspapers. Other despatches from the front

Along about 9 o'clock the expectant officer at the War Department and the group of personal friends of the President who were gathered at the White House were gratified in their desire to hear some authentic news of the situation. They got more and better news than they expected. A telegraph operator rushed from the Government telegraph office in the War Department and sped down the long corridor at full speed into the office of the Secretary of War. He handed a despatch to Victor L. Mason, Secretary Alger's private secretary, who was working at his desk in his shirt sleeves The way Mr. Mason got into his coat was a caution to lazy people. Then, with the despatch in his hand, he sped over to White House, A few minutes President McKinley and his friends were reading a despatch from Lieut.-Col. James Allen, the Chief Signal Officer with Shafter's army at Playa del Este, saying that he had heard from the branch telegraph station at Siboney that Cervera's ships had attempted to un out of the harbor and, being overhauled, had put back, been destroyed with one exception by their crews on the beach, and that the remaining vessel was making a wild dash for perty, but would soon be overhauled.

This news was gratifying, but Col. Allen had sent it merely as a report received by him at second hand, and President McKinley declined to allow it to be made public until absolute confirmation was received. The telegraph operators at the War Department sent messages to Col. Allen to hurry up any further advices.

When the second message from Col. Allen and those from Gen. Shafter came at midnight the President was satisfied that a great American victory had been won, and he directed that the text of the despatches be made public. In a few minutes Assistant Secretary Allen

preared from the inside with a sheet of paper appeared from the inside with a sheet of paper in his hand. He said that it contained all the news that was to be furnished the newspapers and started for the State. War, and Navy building, followed by a crowd of newspaper men.

At 12:15 the sheet of paper was posted on the War Department builetin board. It was headed "Executive Mansion," and the typewritten messages on it told the brief story of Cervera's destruction and Santiago's anticipated fall.

It is pratty clear to those officials who took time to compare the despatches how the stirring incidents of the day were brought about. They believe Cervera, convinced that Shafter would soon take the city, determined to make a time to compare the despatches how the stirring incidents of the day were brought about. They believe Cervera, convinced that Shafter would soon take the city, determined to make a dash for liberty. With all his ships he passed the mouth of the harbor, probably about dawn, and found that Sampson was not napping. Convinced that he could not get past the American fleet without probability of destruction, he turned his ships toward the beach, and, under the fire of the American guns, ran them ashore and blew them up.

Then Shafter, encouraged at the tremendous setback the enemy had received in the loss of Cervera's ships, and impatient at the prospect of a long wait for re-inforcements, brought up his siege guns and demanded the surrender of Santiago. This, he says in the despatch, was at 10 o'clock A. M. At 4:30, when his message on the subject was received, no answer had come from the Spanish commander.

It is fully believed here to-night that Shafter has kept his word and that Santiago is being shelled unmercifully by the American batteries. Sampson can now enter the harbor, and when he succeeds in doing that the enemy will be obliged to surrender or capitulate. That Sampson will, if necessary, proceed to coperate with Shafter by forcing his way past the waterside batteries and through the mine fields naval officers do not doubt. Everybody at the War and Navy departments expects to hear great news before this anniversary of American independence has passed into history.

No change in the plans of the Administration

American independence has passed into history.

No change in the plans of the Administration for reinfercing Shafter will be made as a result of the news from Santiago. It was learned late to-night that the situation had been discussed fully at the White House during the evening, and a decision reached that the preparations for augmenting the force now under Shafter's command should go on.

It is supposed, however, that Shafter will not need as many men as the War Department intended to send him, and advices to that effect are expected. The news from Liout.-Col. Wagner that Pando had not reached Santiago surprised the administration officials exceedingly, and in view of Wagner's statement the opinion was expressed by officials that Gen. Shafter would send word that he had a large enough force to cope with the eituation.

SHIPS. SHAFTER ASKS AID.

His Force Too Small to Complete the Capture of Santiago.

SEVERAL GENERALS ARE ILL

Shafter Is One of Them, and Gen. Miles Will Go to Take Command.

Our Forces Hold Their Own and Have Met No Beverses Thus Far-Some of the Troops May Be Obliged to Fall Back to Better Positions to Await Reinforcements, and There Will Be No Further Advance Until Fresh Troops Arrive-Reinforcements to Be Hurried to the Front Until the Invading Army Numbers 60,000 Men-Gen. Miles to Sail on Thursday. WARRINGTON, July 3 .- The following cable

message from Gen. Shafter was given to the press this afternoon: "CAMP NEAR SEVILLA, CUBA, July S.

Secretary of War, Washington:
"We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defence is so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from the intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rain, but I will be able to use it for the present.

"Gen. Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. Gen. Young is also very ill and confined to his bed. Gen. Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during the sortie of the enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of

the troops was magnificent. "Gen. Garcia reports that he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis [twenty miles directly north of Santiago] and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that Gen. Pando has arrived at Palma [twenty miles northwest of Santiago], and that the French Consul, with about 400 French citizens, came into his line yester day from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible. "SHAFTER, Major-General."

The following reply was sent by Secretary Alger:

"The President directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1. The steady valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War." The despatches received here to-day from Major-Gen. Shafter show that he is holding his own at Santiago. That is all that can be said for the American Army at this time, and the conditions are not likely to change until the army has been reinforced. There has been no reverse to the American arms; in fact, Gen. Shafter has had a serie of successes, and while it is true that some of his troops may be obliged to fall back to better positions, the wait will not be long, and Santiago will be in possession of the United States In the expre sive words of Major-Gen. Miles to THE SUN reporter: "Gen. Shafter has done well, but the situation has developed conditions which pro vent us from taking the city." The failure to make public the full text of

Gen. Shafter's telegram of this morning has caused some thoughtless criticism. Secretary Alger frankly said, in explanation of giving out an expurgated copy of the message, that it would not be policy to make publicall it contained, as Gen. Shafter included mention of his plans. It is known that Gen Shafter said " the despatch that he might find it necessary to fall back to a stronger position while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, and that he also reported his illness. Officials admit that they are worried over the delay that must ensue, but are apparently honest in the statement that they see no cause for alarm. Gen. Shafter is holding his own after driving back the enemy into the inner line of intrenchments, and it is not likely that he will be at tacked. He will throw up earthworks that the Spaniards, after their experience with the American troops under reversed conditions. will hardly dare assault, even with a force much superior to Shafter's.

Gen. Miles's advices indicate that 14,000 Spanish troops were in Santiago before the United States forces landed, and that 18,000 additional troops of the enemy were available for rendering assistance through their proxmity to the town. The Government learned to-day, to its regret, that Pando with his 8,000 regulars had entered Santiago, thus insuring Gen. Linares, the commanding officer there, a force of at least 22,-000 men. It is believed here, however, that all or nearly all of the 18,000 men mentioned have managed to join Linares in Santiago, making his army 32,000 strong, or nearly 10,000 more than Gen. Shafter's corps. But even with this superior force to contend with, Gen. Shafter appears to have confidence in his ability to cope with the Spaniards, and the military authorities are confident that he will hold his present position or one of greater strategic advantage not far in his rear.

Through nearly the whole of the long, hot, anxious night the President and the Secretary of War waited for advices from Gen. Shafter When the President retired, shortly after 4 o'olook this morning, and Secretary Alger left the White House for his residence, nothing had come to throw any light on the situation. It was not until some time this forenoon that the long-expected report from Gen. Shafter was received at the War Department. Secretary Alger was notified immediately, and when he had read the message he went to the White House to lay it before the President. Several hours later an expurgated copy of Gen. Shafter's message, printed above, was given to the press.

under his command 45,000 men to take the The President and his advisors in military matter found only words of praise

for what had been done by the troops, a com-

paratively inferior body of men in point of

numbers, fighting desperately against great

odds, depressed and exhausted by climate con-

ditions, and advancing steadily in the open on

a strongly intrenched enemy. It was gratify-

ing to the Administration to know that Gen.

Shafter had the moral courage to say that he

could not take the Cuban city without more

men, and many compliments were passed or

As a result of conferences it was decided that

Gen. Miles will go to Santiago without any

delay and assume command of the United

States forces now under Gen. Shafter, by virtue

of his position as the Commanding General of

the army. This arrangement has not been

made on account of any dissatisfaction with

Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Miles himself says has

nothing to do with the result of Gen. Shafter's

campaign. Every confidence is felt in Gen.

hafter's military ability. Gen. Miles believes

that the place of the Commanding General of

the army should be at the front, and it is in ac-

cordance with that idea that he is going with the permission and by direction of the

President and Secretary of War. He has want-

ed to be at the scone of action for some time.

It may be that the decision to allow him to pro-

was arranged this morning at a conference

When Gen. Miles was seen by THE SUN re-

He declined to enter into particulars as to the

eason for his intended departure, except that

the place of the Commanding General was at

the front. He also declined to say whether

Gen. Shafter was seriously ill, or even that he

question as to his opinion of the situation at

The hard fight made by the Spaniards wa

they received from the knowledge, which he

believed should not have been allowed to be

ome public, that Gen. Shafter's expedition

At the conference at the War Department to

day it was arranged that Gen. Miles should

leave for Santiago on the auxiliary cruiser Yale

this week. The Yale is now on her way back

from Santiago, after having taken the entire

Third Michigan Regiment and a battalion of

the Thirty-fourth Michigan there. She is ex-

pected at Newport News, Va., on Tuesday and will probably sail thence on the

following Thursday with Gen. Miles on

board. On her second trip the Yale will carry

half of Gen. Garrettson's brigade, now at Camp Alger, Va. Gen. Miles will be accom-

panied by the members of his staff who are

now in Washington. They are Brig.-Gen. Gil-

more, United States Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-Gen-

eral of the regular army; Lieut.-Col. Maus and

Major Davis. Gen. Gilmore may be placed in

command of a brigade later on, but for the

present he will serve as Adjutant-General and

chief of staff to Gen. Miles. Soon after Gen. Shafter's long despatch was

received Secretary Alger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin

had a conference with the President. Then

Gen. Miles came to the White House carrying

some maps. These were followed by other con

ferences at the War Department, in which Sec

retary Alger, Gen. Miles, Adit.-Gen. Corbin.

Assistant Secretary of War Mciklejohn, Assist-

ant Secretary of the Navy Allen, and Col.

Hecker of Detroit participated. Assistant Sec-

retary Meiklejohn and Col, Hecker have charge

of the chartering and purchase of transports

and were able to furnish Secretary Alger

ability of the Government to send troops to

in to tell what the navy would do to help the

army in getting reinforcements to Shafter. It

did not take the conference long to arrange

what will be done. Twenty-two thousand

troops will be sent to Shafter as fast as they

can be transported. If Shafter wants more he

can get them for the asking. The only diffi-

culty lies in the lack of vessels available for

transport purposes, but the military authorities

are not discouraged at the outlook, and hope to

The upshot of the several conferences was

that orders were sent to expedite the departure

of the reinforcements. Eleven transports, capa-

ble of carrying 5,500 men, are now at Tampa,

or have left that port within the past few days

for Santiago with troops on board. The First

Illinois Regiment is already on its way, and

other regiments and detachments of regiments

have embarked in preparation for sailing

Two transports at New York were or-

dered to leave there to-day for Tampa

A despatch was sent to Gen. Shafter di-

recting him to send back to Tampa all the fast

transports of his original expedition and to

have them proceed at full speed. It is expected

that twenty-five or thirty troopships will leave

Santiago to-day or to-morrow in response to this

order. The navy has promised to furnish a

structed. In addition to the Harvard and the

Yale the Navy Department has agreed to per-

mit the use of the St. Paul and the St. Louis for

The transports at Tampa, or which left that

port last week, are the Arcadia, Cantania, City

of Macon, Comanche, Gate City, Hudson, Lam-

pasas, Louisiana, Nueces, Specialist and Union-

st. Six of them have already dropped down

into Tampa Bay with troops on board, but it is

not known whether any except the one carry-

ing the First Illinois Regiment have fairly

started for Santiago. The other five will be

loaded as fast as possible. All the 18,000 troops

now at Tampa will go to Santiago under com-

constitute two divisions of the Fourth Army

Corps and consist of the following regiments

Fourth Army Corps, Second Division-First

Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Simon Snyder, Eleventh United States Infantry, Nineteenth United

States Infantry; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. L. H. Carpenter, First District of Columbia, Sec.

ond New York, Fifth Maryland; Third Brigade

Brig.-Gen. R. H. Hill, Third Pennsylvania, 157th

Third Division, Brig.-Gen. Jacob Kline-First

Brigade, Col. Kenna, Fifth Ohio, First Florida,

Provisional Cavalry Brigade-Fifth United

States Cavalry and detachments of the First,

Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United State

Cavairy and the First United States Voluntee

Artillery Brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Randolph

-Six light batteries and two heavy batteries of

At Camp Alger, Va., Gen. Garretson's brigade

is ready to move to Santiago. It numbers about 4,000 men. These troops will sail from

Newport News on the Harvard and the Yale,

and the first section will leave on the latter

Thirty-second Michigan; Second Brigade

Brig.-Gen. J. N. Anthony, Sixty-ninth

York, Third Ohio, Second Georgia.

mand of Major-Gen. J. J. Coppinger.

Sampson was so in

do some quick work.

convoy, and Admiral

transporting soldiers.

and detachments:

Indiana, First Ohio.

United States Artillery.

Cavalry.

ceed south.

Santiago. Assistant Secretary Allen was cal

every detail connected

consisted of such a small number of men.

knew Gen. Shafter was Ill. In answer to

and the Secretary of War gave his assent.

orter this evening, he said:

now, when or whence."

Santiago, Gen. Miles said:

his discretion and military judgment.

The Mohawk and the Mississippi, ordered to roceed to Tampa to-day, will, on their arrival, ncrease the number of transports there t thirteen. If they left New York this evening they will surely be at Tampa on Wednesday St. Paul, St. Louis, Harvard and Yale add four more fine fast ships to the list. The Yale will reach Newport News in a day or two, the St. Paul is at New York, the Harvard has by this time probably reached Santiago, charged the troops that were carried on her, and the St. Louis is supposed to be off San

The transports ordered back from Santiagowenty-five or thirty of them-ought to be at Tampa by Thursday. This will give a fleet of more than forty troopships, capable of carrying all the reinforcements, animals for the cavalry, artillery and supply departments. At the best however, the entire 22,000 men cannot be landed at Santiago under twelve days, and if the delays which have been experienced in the past continue, it will be longer than that before Shafter has been sufficiently reinforced.

LONDON COMMENTS ON THE FIGHT.

They Seem to Think That Shafter Was Too Hasty in Attacking.

ceed to Santiago came as a result of the news Special Cuble Despatch to Tun Sun. that Gen. Shafter is ill. At any rate the matter LONDON, July 3 .- The consensus of opinon among London critics is that Gen. with Secretary Alger. Gen. Miles renewed his request for permission to proceed to Santingo, Shafter was over-hasty in attacking Santiago without reinforcements. His action is ascribed to the heat and anxiety for the Yes, I am going to Santiago, but I won't say health of his troops.

> It is held incredible to suppose that a desire to effect a Fourth of July victory would influence an experienced soldier to make such an attack. The strength of Santiago's fortifications and the excellence of their cannon were known beforehand.

"Gen. Shafter has done well, but the situ-The fall of the city is inevitable, but it ation has developed conditions which prevent us from taking the city." is asserted here that it could be effected with fewer sacrifices if the attack was scientifically conducted. attributed by Gen. Miles to the encouragement

The Daily Graphic thinks that the cost of capturing the city will be out of all proportion to its value as a point gained in

The paper pays a tribute to the gallanry of the troops and the splendid rush of the rough riders, which, it says, was instinct with the indomitable spirit of Bala

The Daily News says if the Americans have underestimated the Spaniards the Spanish people have far more egregiously underestimated the Americans.

The heavy price the capture of the spoils may now entail is likely to influence the United States to retain them.

The Standard says Gen. Shafter and his gallant troops have done excellent work in seizing all the outlying positions, but to take Santiago itself with 15,000 men before any siege guns were brought up would be unlike anything that has hitherto occurred in warfare. The boldest efforts of the kind were Wellington's captures of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos in 1812, but in both cases he had siege guns.

The Daily Telegraph says that all branches of the service have displayed the dash and valor expected of them. Though the United States has deep cause to mourn the many gallant lives that have been lost they have reason to be proud of the fighting qualities of their troops. All the papers remind Spain that the greater the losses the Americans sustain the heavier will be the bill of indemnity that she will have to pay.

The Times, commenting on the news from Santiago, says that the Americans appear to have underestimated difficulties of their hard to say whether the splendid bravery and dash of the American advance across difficult ground in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defence was the more admirable, yet sensible Spaniards must recognize that the longer the final settlement is deferred the more disastrous it must be for

They should offer terms to their opportunity nents, which, if reasonable, would certainly be discussed in a generous spirit. On the other hand, such allusions as that made by the Berlin National Zeitung to the surprises that the "conclusion of peace and a Congress will have in store" may well afford the Americans a matter for reflection.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

A Partial List Forwarded by Gen. Shafter Shows 8 Killed and 16 Wounded.

dead and wounded in the Santiago fighting was received at 8 o'clock to-night in a despatch from Gen. Shafter. The despatch follows: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3, 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first official list of

Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington. "CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 3.—The follow-

ing is a partial list of officers killed: Col. Wikoff, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut, W. H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Major Forse, First Cavalry; Capt. O'Neill, First Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut Michie, son of Prof. Michie; Lieut. Ord, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Shipp. Tenth Cavalry.

"The following is a partial list of the officers wounded: Lieut.-Col. Patterson, Twenty-secand Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Carroll, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division; Major Wessels Third Cavalry; Capt. Blocksom, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Kerr. Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Hunter, Third Cavairy ; Capt. Dodd, Third Cavairy ; Capt. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut, McCoy, Tenth Cav. alry; Lieut. Wood, Adjutant Ninth Cavairy; Lieut, Haskell, First Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. A. L. Milis, First Cavalry; Lieut, Myers, Third Cavalry: Lieut, Thayer, Third Cavalry: Lieut Short, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Bodman, Twentieth Infantry. SHAFTER, Major-General."

vessel this week with Gen. Miles. The brigado The full names and former State residences consists of the Sixth Massachusetts, Sixth Illinois and Eighth Ohio Volunteers. These, with of several of the officers mentioned in Gen. Shafter's despatch are: Lieut.-Col. John M. the 18,000 troops at Tampa, are all that will be sent to Gen. Shafter unless he expresses a de Hamilton, New York; Lieut. William H. Smith sire for more. Fifteen thousand men are Missouri; Major Albert G. Forse, Obio; Lieut, equipped and prepared to move from Chicka-William E. Shipp, North Carolina; Lieut.-Col mauga at short notice. They are now under John H. Patterson, New York; Major Henry W. orders to hold themselves in readiness to pro-Wessels, New York; Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, Ohio; Capt. John B. Kerr, Kentucky; Capt. With 23,000 men now at Santiago (including George K. Hunter, Ohio; Capt. George A. Dodd, the Cubans), 18,000 at Tampa, 4,000 at Camp Alger and 15,000 at Chickamauga, the United Pennsylvania; Capt. Charles W. Taylor, New York; Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Maine; Lieut States forces at present under Shafter and that Albert S. Mills, New York; Lieut, Oren B. Meyer, Ohio; Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Indiana, will and may be sent to his assistance number ,000 men, a magnificent army, twice as large and Lieut. Walter C. Short, Ohio. The list of as the force the enemy can gather to resist the casualties reported by Gen. Shafter shows American troops. With the reinforcements plainly that the most serious losses were sufthat will surely be sent Gen. Miles will have fered by the Third and Sixth Cavalry.

GALLANT 71ST OFFICERS.

CHAPLAIN VAN DE WATER WON HON-ORS ON THE FIELD.

Col. Downs and Adjutants Abeel and Fisher, Who Are Praised in The Sun's Despatches for Cool Bravery-Capt. Rafferty Led a

Furious Charge with a Handful of Men. Among those who displayed conspicuous gallantry in the successful assault by the Seventyfirst New York Volunteers upon a fortified hill in the advance upon El Caney were Chaplain George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, 127th street and Fifth avenue; Col. Wallace A. Downs, Regimental Adjutant Alfred H. Abeel, Battalion Adjutant Harris B. Fisher,

and Capt. M. A. Rafferty.

The Rev. Mr. Van De Water has been the chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment for nearly seven years. He was for ten years the rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, before coming to New York. Dr. Van De Water is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, and has published a book of sermons. He is the chaplain of Columbia University.

About 100 members of the Seventy-first are young members of Dr. Van De Water's church, and have been intrusted to his care by their parents. Dr. Van De Water was commissioned Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. N. G., on May 24, 1893. He resigned his commission July 11, 1888. His commission as Chaplain of the Seventy-first dates from April Col. Wallace A. Downs became commander of

the Seventy-first New York Volunteers when Col. F. V. Greene, its commander when the regiment was mustered in, was made a Brigadier General and ordered to Manila. Col. Downs entered the New York National Guard as Adjutant of the Sixteenth Battalion on Dec. 15, 1874, and was made Major on May 18, 1876. He was honorably discharged from the service on April 28, 1880, He entered it again on Sept. as Adjutant of the Seventy-first and was made Major in the following year. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel on May 11, 1893. He is married and his home is at 52 East Thirty-first street. Mrs. Downs is living at Larchmont during her husband's absence at

the front. Adjt. Alfred Havens Abeel began his military experience as a private of Company K of the Seventh Regiment on May 30, 1890, and was made a corporal two years and a half later. On March 27, 1896, he went over to the Sixty-ninth Regiment as Battalion Adjutant. A year ago his mother, with whom he lived at 130 Central Park West, moved to Shelter Island. Mr.

Abeel went with her. On the first call for volunteers he came to this city and enlisted in the Seventy-first. On May 10 he was made First Lieutenant of Company M. When Regimental Adjutant William G Bates resigned to go to Manila on the staff of Gen. Greene, Lieut, Abeel was appointed to fill

Adit. Harris B. Fisher entered service in Company K of the Seventh Regiment on June 7, 1891. He came over to the Seventy-first Regiment as Ordnance Sergeant on Aug. 20, 1892, and was made a battalion Adjutant on June 6, 1893. He is a dealer in real estate at 56 Pine street. His home is at 42 West Forty-fifth

Capt. M. A. Rafferty, who led a company the Seventy-first in the gallant assault on the southwest of El Caney, is a resident of Astoria. where he recently lived at 73 Remsen street. He is Captain of Company F.

ARRIVED AT MANILA.

The First of Gen. Merritt's Expeditions Reached There on the 30th of June.

Washington, July 3.-News was received by the Navy Department here late this evening of the safe arrival at Manila of the first of the expeditions sent to Dewey's relief.

The Charleston with the transports that accompanied her reached there on the 20th of

All were well and the voyage was uneventful. The despatch added that the Charleston stopped at and captured the Ladrone Islands. and took the Governor and some of the Spanish soldiers there prisoners and took them to

ANGER IN MADRID.

The Papers Ask Why Beinforcements Wese Not Sent to Santiago. Special Cable Despuich to THE SUR,

Madrid, July 3 .- The Government has wee ceived cipher despatches from Santiage which have not been published, but it is declared that Saturday's fighting was anguinary.

The Spaniards heroically resisted the attacks of the Americans. Santiago is still in their hands and they are determined to hold out to the last.

The beginning of the fighting as known here was on Wednesday afternoon, when the Spaniards noticed a balloon rise several times at La Redonna, a place in the hills midway between Baiquiri and Santiago. Concurrently troops advanced toward El Pozo. Then separate advances on El Caney and Aguadores were observable.

With the exception of Captain-General Blanco's bare official despatches, all the news published in Madrid is from American sources.

Captain-General Blanco's latest published despatch respecting the situation at Santiago has caused a painful sensation here. The Spanish General explains Gen. Linares's plans as follows:

With only 5,000 regulars, one mountain pattery, several guns from Santiago and a few quick-firing guns from Admiral Cervera's vessels, he attempted to hold a long line of positions from Santiago to Aquadores.

He expected to be able to hold out until relief reached him, but the Americans were able to turn the Spanish right at Aguadores, while concurrently they attacked the centre with a superior artillery

It is supposed that Gen. Toral took advantage of the night to fall back to the positions nearest Santiago, thus saving his artillery. Muny Americans were wounded and abandoned in the successive onslaughts on the Spanish trenches.

It is said that Admiral Cervera effectively assisted the land forces by shelling the Americans. The latter lost heavily because they attacked entrenched positions in close formation, offering a splendid mark for the Spaniards.

The press is unanimous in expressing anger because no measures have been taken to reinforce Gen. Linares. The Queen Regent is deeply moved by the ports reaching here from Cuba.